FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.

Academy of Ments Bowery Theatre Hryant's Corra House, the aveast 7'd st.
Cooper Institute Letter.
Finh Avenue Theatre-file res.
Grand Opera House-L'Affe line.
Niblo's Garden-The Black Crast.
New York Chrome.

New York Circus-11.htt, o.p. Academy of Mosle, Clymple Theatre-Humpsy Dou pty, an Francisco Minstrela-105 broadway. St. James Theatre Marriage.
Tony Pastor's Opera House Dry Deck Chip Girl Theatre Comique - A Moraing with Judge Dowling.
Thirty-fourth Street Theatre - Star Combination, Maunes.
Laion Square Theatre - Bud Dickey.
Wallack's Theatre - The Veteran. Wood's Theatre-Darling Matinee.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President : LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

> for Dice President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN. OF NEW YORK.

Charles Sumner's Opinion. "I am satisfied that Grant is a dishonest man That is sufficient to justify me in saying most positively that I cannot and shall not support him. For other res sons he is unfit to be President of the United States He does not possess the necessary capacity. He is ignorant of the details of civil government, and does not manifest a disposition to learn them. He is venal ambitious, vulgar in his habits, and possesses a canning which is low and dogged. He has a strong will, but it ! tlementy is most obstinate and unusually. Such a man i unfit to be President of the United States and most unit not to be nominated by that party, and shall not be if can help it. I connot honorably support a party that will sustain such a man."

The Accused Judges.

The World earnestly, or rather imperiously, calls upon Judge Carpozo and Judge BARNAED at once to resign their office, and not wait to be convicted and punished by

For them to resign now would be to confess themselves guilty. If they are innocent this would be confessing a falsehood; while if they are guilty, they should not be permitted to escape their deserts by resigning. Therefore, if they should yield to the dictate of our contemporary, the Governor ought not to accept their resignation, and the Legislature ought to go on with their trial, and on their conviction inflict upon them the severest sentence of the We are glad that an investigation is on

the Judges, generally vague and indeterminate, have been circulated by certain lawyers and a portion of the press. Because specific charges and well-settled facts were wanting we have not joined in the attack; and we have not regarded with respect those members of the bar who in private and in anonymous letters to the newspapers have been free with their imputations, but have never had the manliprove the judicial crimes in whose e istence they have professed their bel But now at last some of these gentlem have been forced to the front, and an official inquiry is in progress. It is of the highest importance that it should be prosecuted rigorously to the and. Let the truth, whatever its nature, be established beyond any future question. If the Judges are guiltless, let it be proved; if they have sold justice and perverted law, let there be no mercy for them. There is no worse crimi-

Because we desire the perfect development of the truth in this matter, we deplore some of the methods adopted by the Investigating Committee. In obedience to a preposterous idea, that the witnesses in the case ought. by being kept unknown, to be shielded from the future hostility of the Judges, the reporters of the press are excluded, although the Judges them elves and their counsel are allowed to be present; and in a moment of folly the committee have ordered that the accusation may have three lawyers before them, but the accused only two. By such means the moral value of the investigation is impaired beforehand, and the public confidence in its conclusion

nal than a corrupt and unjust Judge.

shaken at the beginning. The committee should correct these errors before it is too late. It will be a serious public misfortune if they deny to the Judges any means or any chance of establishing their innocence, and yet find

Reading Men Out of the Party.

In the opinion of Grant's supporters, both within the Senate and outside of it. Messes, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Gree-LEY and their condjutors are guilty of party treasen when they denounce the corruptions of the Administration, and commit an unpardonable offence when they oppose Grant's renomination. Hence they are to be subjected to discipline; and in the debate on TRUMBULL's resolution early in the session, and still more in the pending discussion over Sumner's proposed inquiry into the sale of arms to France, Messrs MORTON, CONKLING, CHANDLER, and their echoes, have given these gentlemen, and all of their way of thinking, to understand that unless they speedily repent and come under the yoke of the Administration they

will be read out of the party. One would think it more becoming in the self-appointed censors of TRUMBULL, SUM-NER, SCHURZ, and their friends, to try and answer their arguments rather than attempt to inflict upon them the penalty of excommunication. But this does not sui the ulterior purposes of GRANT's spokes men. Unable to meet the accusations of these courageous Republicans, the servitors of the Administration propose to get rid not of the abuses they point out, but of the men who bring them to the light.

We venture to affirm that high-minded Republicans will dispute the right of these self-constituted dictators to discipline the founders of the party for exposing the venalities and abuses of any Administration; and will look with contempt upon threats to excommunicate them because they object to conferring a second Presidential term upon a man who never belonged to the party during the perilous years when they were maintaining its principles against tremendons odds, and who never voted for it ticket till 1868, when, after hesitating whether to join its opponents and accent their nomination for the Presidency, he finally became the Republican candidate and voted for himself.

llut, waiving all question as to the right

the corrupt Albany Journal, and their | He has been appointed to be the exclusive allies to excommunicate such men as CHARLES SUMNER, CARL SCHURZ, Dr. GREE-LEY, and Gov. FENTON from the Republican party, because they prefer to expose rather than cover up corruptions which permeate the Administration and its followers as dry rot strikes through decaying timber, it may be well for GRANT's champions to consider the inevitable result of their course.

The last Congressional elections proved that the supremacy of the Republicans in the Union rests on a majority so narrow that a slight change would destroy it altogether. Such a party cannot afford to drum out of its ranks on any pretext whatever, and especially on pretences which cannot bear examination, a large number of its ablest leaders and its most efficient rank and file. And yet this is precisely what Monton, Conkling, and their abettors are threatening to do, and this too in the interest of venality and corruption, and of the fountain head of venality and corruption, the present occupant of the White House.

These arrogant consors of their colleagues are beginning to assume lofty airs. Do they imagine that they can with impunity swing the party lash over the backs of those statesmen whose services have given prestige to the Republican name? Do they dream that they can safely rattle the party shackles in the faces of that large body of independent men whose votes in many a trying emergency have conferred victories upon the Republican cause? Are they ignorant of the results which in times past have followed attempts to administer the kind of political discipline they are now trying to inflict upon eminent Republican leaders, and upon a class of voters who always bestow their suffrage according to the dictates of their own judgment, unawed by power and unswerved by patronage?

Gen. GRANT boasts of never rending anything; but Mr. Morron and Mr. Conkling ought to know something of our political

Thirty odd years ago Senator TALL-MADGE, GIDEON LEE, GARLAND of Virginia, and a considerable body of Democrats, dissented from Van Buren's financial policy and opposed his renomination. It was proposed to read them out of the party. They indignantly went out, and VAN BUREN received sixty of the 394 electoral votes in the memorable contest of that period.

Twenty odd years ago Silas WRIGHT. MARCUS MORTON, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and a arge following in the Democratic ranks, objected to the prostitution of the party of JEFFERSON and Jackson to the work of extending slavery into free territory. They were threatened with excommunication. They harled defiance in the faces of the slavery propagandists, and took such summary vengeance upon Gen. Cass that he foot. For several years accusations against

never could run for President again. Eighteen years ago Gov. SEWARD, Dr. REELEY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and a majority of the Northern Whigs, were ubjected to discipline because they had become imbued with the doctrines of the Abolitionists. Without waiting to be fornally read out of the party they walked out of it, and the organization became a rollowshell, the final resting place of a few emi-chimated foss is.

It was at about the same period that the Vational Democracy, then ruled by DAVIS. HOUN, refused to recognize the political orthodoxy of all believers in the Wilmor Provise, and threatened to expel them and did expel them from the Democratic church. Holding fast to the old creed, the excommunicated members sought new is among the rebellious anti-slavery Whigs, leaving the Morrons and the Conk LINGS and the CHANDLERS of that epoch behind them, and the Democracy has not

won a national victory in fourteen years. So much for reading men out of parties. These familiar facts teach a plain lesson; but it is of course impossible for GRANT to appreciate it, and his special advocates in Congress seem just as bull-headed and just as foolish as he. And thus they are all doing their best to bring into full existence and into power a great National Reform party, which seems destined to take the reins of government at an early day.

Helping His Brother-in-Law.

The system of farming out trading privileges at the military frontier posts appears to be subject to abuses as grievous as those of the present general order system in New York. After the close of the war the sutler system was abolished, and the Commissary Department was required to furnish the necessary articles formerly kept by the sutlers, and sell them to the soldiers at cost price. This law the Commissaries found irksome, and they have always managed to evade it. Soon after it went into effect the Adjutant-General issued an order allowing every one to trade at the military posts who should show fitness to the department commander. This gave a chance for competition, and had the effect of reducing prices. In the summer of 1870, however, on recommendation of the Secretary of War, a section was put in the Army bill authorizing the Secretary to appoint one or more traders at each military post "for the convenience of emigrants, freighters, and other citizens. The section, thus plausibly worded, passed without opposition. Under it the Secretary appoints but one trader at each post, and refuses to appoint more. The single trader has, of course, a monopoly on his reservation, and can charge the most extortionate prices for goods required by soldiers and citizens. There is good authority for the statement that the trader's privileges are systematically farmed out by those who obtain them from the Secretary of War. The privileges are often given for political and family reasons to men who never go to the posts to engage in the business, but sell the permits to regular traders for sums amounting to from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year. The following extract from a letter written by an officer stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, will give an idea of the extortions practised on the soldiers and itizens on our frontiers by the privileged conopolists of the White House military Ring:

Ring:

"I have read the contract but ween J. S. Evans, a Fortilit trader, and C. J., of C. L. Madein of Leafur 1.877
Proofway, New York, office of Herrica Bros., whereby its Evans is required to pay \$1200 per year, quarterly in addition, for the example of trading on the sulfary researchion. I am correctly informed that said such has been paid soon after the new naw went in force, and is how poid to include some time in rebruary next. This is hot as belaton ease. I am informed by officers stationed at tamp Surply that Lee & Ray Notes paid \$10,000 for the same exclusive privilege trace. Other cases and talked of, but not corroborated to me is sufficient to state that the tax here amounts to \$250 per sching day, which mist be exampled to exclude the price of such goods as we are concepted to buy must be grievously augmented teams, and the effect of the face of the face of the post, it is felt been an every great wrong."

One of these favored traders is John.

One of these favored traders is John \$1 MORTON, CONBLING, the New York Times, 1 DENT, a brother-in-law of President GRANT.

trader at the two most lucrative military posts in New Mexico. One of these posts he farms out to another person who pays him largely for the privilege; at the other he carries on business himself. It is estimated by those who are well informed that DENT's profits from the chances thus opened to him by his brother-in-law, the President, are at least one bundred thouand dollars a year.

It should be remembered in justice to President GRANT that in conferring this noble plum on DENT he was not actuated by any low impulse of political partisanship. DENT had never been anything but a Democrat, or rather a Copperhead; and GRANT put him in the way of enriching himself at the expense of the people solely because he was his beloved brother-in-law

The Liberals in Connecticut. The Democrats of Connecticut have taken a noble step in the work of rescuing the country from the grasp of the corrupt and base men who, through the mistaken confidence of the Republican party, have been enabled to rule and to rob the people. They have laid down an unexceptionable platform on which honest and patriotic men of all sects and parties can unite in reforming and redeeming the National Administration. But there is one thing more that they ought to do.

Connecticut has a Senator in Congress whose term is about to expire. He is a statesman of eminent abilities and spotless character, and has never swerved from the time-honored principles to which the Republican party was originally devoted. He is earnestly for Reform, and perfectly in accord with the doctrines and purposes which the Democrats of Connecticut now avow and cherish. Because he is an unpurchasable, upright man, GRANT hates him; and has decreed that he must be defeated and sperificed. The issue is thus clearly raised between the dictation of the Executive and the conscientious independence of the Senator.

Let the Democrats of Connecticut prove hemselves fully equal to the demands of the crisis, and to the union of honest and liberal men which alone can rescue the Republic from its present dangers, by proclaiming that ORRIS S. FERRY is their condidate for United States Senator, and that their success in April will be followed by FERRY's reflection to the office he has filled with such faithfulness and honor. Let them do this, and they will carry the State by a majority such as Connecticut has not heard of these twenty-five years.

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina, after choosing a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, adopted resolutions endorsing Gov. Scott, the notorious plunderer and Gen. GRANT. It is eminently consistent i a body of men who uphold the unlimited robberies of the South Carolina carpet-baggersrobberies that even the Ku-Klux Committee denounce as the most infamous that have oc curred in any of the Southern States-to express at the same time their gratification with GRANT's peculiar administration of affairs. The carpet-bag thieves know that their only hope for les in the redicction of the great Gift-Taker.

The influence of a fearless newspaper in exporing crime and securing the punishment of criminals was never more conspicuously shown than in the case of the Lite JOSEPH FOWLER of Manhaeset, L. I. Mr. FOWLER died on the 11th of November last, under suspicious circum-stances. A SUN reporter investigated the case, thorities were aroused to their duty, a Coroner's jury was impanelled, the body of FOWLER was exhumed, and, after a delay of months, a verdict has been recorded that the deceased came to whis wife, HANNAH ANN FOWLER, and that HORGE FOWLIR, brother of the deceased and paramour of HANNAH ANN, was accessory before the fact. But for the exposure in the columns of THE SUN, the unnatural brother and guilty wife might never have been called to the bar laid to their charge.

In various parts of the country efforts are making to stimulate the cultivation of ferest trees, and to check the reckless and wasteful destruction of woods for which Americans have been distinguished. California has engaged a a year, to superintend the selection and planting f trees in that State ; and if the man is a master of his business, the money paid to him will be well invested. The Legislatures of several States are moving in this matter, which commends itself to the favorable consideration of every prac-

During the year 1871 two hundred and eventy-two lives were lost, and six hundred and seriously, in the mines of six counties of the Pennsylvania coal region. Two hundred and twenty women were made widows, and from five hundred to six hundred children were made orphans by these disasters. A great part of this misery was caused by the penuriousness of the mine owners. About one-third of the whole number killed met their death on account of the neglect of operators to make second openings to heir mines; another third fell victims to explosions of gas, which might have been avoided if the mines had been complied with. In Schuyikill ounty one man was killed for every 50,000 tons

During Lieut. FREDERICK GRANT'S stay at Nice, balls, parties, and breakfasts succeeded each other in bewildering confusion. Admiral ALDEN was in attendance on the youthful army eadet with the frigate Wabash. The officers of the Wabash gave a reception on board that vessel. The dancing lasted from two to five in the afternoon, and the luncheon is said by an appreclative correspondent to have been too delicious and magnificent for description; and he ndly refrains from tantalizing our sorely ourdened taxpayers by giving a detailed account of the feast. The Brooklyn and Shenandoal two United States war vessels, ran a race for the amusement of the Lieutenant and his visitors. which was won by the Brooklyn.

The smelt fishery on the Penobscot river in Maine is a very important industry from No vember until March, employing three or fou of over a million smelt have been made at one ime from Waiterport, where the Eshery is prinipally carried on, and during a season hundreds tons of this delicate little fish have been taker At that point great quantities of tomcod are taken with the smelt; of these the largest are selected for market, and the remainder are sold to farmers to feed to swine, or for manure. Sheep are said to cat tomcod, when raw and

For some time past the Western papers have been giving currency to paragraphs relating to an estate situated in this city and valued at \$82,000,000, which was shortly to be divided among hirty-four heirs, one of whom was the Rev. Joen Edwards, an Iowa clergyman. Mr. EDWARDS appears to have been more fortunate than the most of the heirs who have enormous fortunes left them in the newspapers, as the Dubuque Telegraph says he has already received a house and lot, eighty acres of land, and \$1,000 n money from different parties who have purbased from him shares in his claim on the New

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Art of Taming Horses. A neat volume, with the erudite title of Cachyhippodamia, or The New Secret of Taming Horses, has just appeared (Philadelphia, W. R. Charter). It gives in detail the methods of subluing the horse that were used by Willis J Powell and John S. Rarey respectively. Powell was a horse tamer who acquired great

lebrity in the early part of the present cen-So long ago as 1825 he travelled through Mexico, where he excited great attention by he wonderful manner in which he would sub ue in a very brief space of time the wildest and most vicious horses. His method was founded on the same principles that formed the foundation of Rarey's system; but the latter in apolving these principles introduced means which ould more expeditiously attain the desired caults. Powell's plan was to remove the ear of man from the horse, inspire confidence and familiarize the animal with the presence of his master by a patient and persevering use of gentle handling and caressing; Rarey aimed to convince the horse he wished to subdue that he was his master, and then to lead him to obey his wishes by gentle persuasion. Both were opposed to the rough and brutal treatment so generally used in breaking horses; and Rarey endeavored by the use of strategy to impress his subjects with the belief that he was stronger than they, instead of resorting to violent blows to reduce them to subjection. But for the purpose of fa cilitating progress he was accustomed to admin-ister gentle chastisement during his operations. This, however, was to quicken the movements of the horses rather than to excite their fears.

Powell declared that the whole secret of his system consisted in the exercise of gentleness, patience, and perseverance. That extraordinary patience was required in the practice of his sys tem is rendered evident from his directions for managing a horse that balks when put before

the plough. He says:

"When your horse is harnessed, and put before the plough, and you find it impossible to drive him forward eliver by get the or rough in ans, drive down a strong stake or post at the very place where he stope. Let it be so strong that he cannot break it by pulling. Then jut a rope upon him equally strong, the him rather short. This out your waitel, if you have once if not look at the sun. Let him remain him, if the days making hours without easing or canading. If the days weaker hours without easing or canading. sook at the sun. Let him remain in this position for leafer hours without esting or drinking. If the dars er short I would advise you to the him a little before unset and let him remain all night. Go to him, ante in, can then speak to him to go on. He will undoubt-dly advance. Make him plough two or three rounds, then unharmers him and give him something to ent, after aving watered him, and put him again in the plough, should be stop again do with him as at first, and let him tand nine or ten hours. It is core that you have to re-eat the operation. Almost all bornes go after the first ime they have been thus managed."

orses to take in his hands some odoriferous ubstance, such as opium, the oil of cumin assafætida, or a powder of the spur from the inside of a horse's fore legs; but this was only to leceive spectators and divert their attention from the true secret of his method. Some horse trainers at the present day place great reliance in the efficacy of such agents, but they are entirely worthless. Any means of gentling a horse applied without the use of these scents will be quite as effectual as if they were used.

Powell appears to have been no less success ful than Rarey in dealing with extremely wild and victous animals; but his process occupied sometimes as much as sixteen hours, while Rarey would bring a tough customer to terms in much less time. Powell's method of dealing with a horse was this: He would have the animal put in a small yard or large stable, or room. If the horse ran from him he would remain quiet, or walk softly about, until the horse turned his head toward him. At the momen the horse turned his head to look at him, he would hold out his left hand toward the animal. and stand perfectly still, never taking his eyes from the beast. If the horse did not stir for ten or afteen minutes, he would advance slowly toward him, with his hand still extended, stopping whenever the horse moved. In a short time the horse would permit him to approach near enough to touch the animal. Then he would raise his hand and touch the nose, just above the nestrils, as lightly as possible. If the horse flinched, he would repeat these light strokes, or touches, with great rapidity, going a descending with the same rapidity. As the horse neat the strokes with more force, producing a pleasurable sensation to the horse, and very slowly, carefully, and gradually, he would extend the treatment from the head to the neck, and back to the forehead, which he regarded as the point which governed the horse's intelligence.

In a short time-perhaps a few hours-these caresses, accompanied by coaxing words and expressions, would win the horse's confidence, and he would permit his feet or any part of his body to be handled without shrinking or fear. The principal difficulty was then surmounted, and it only followed that in a gentle and judicious way the animal was to be accustomed to the halter and harness, and taught, always carefully and wishes, when the education of the animal would

be complete. Another class of horses that would be frightened on account of their excessive timidity by nanimate objects, and become skittish throug fear alone, he would cure of their nervousness by gradually accustoming them to the contact of all manner of objects. This must be done with great care and tact. Beginning with a light article like a handkerchief, he would move it before the horse, let him touch it with his nose which with the horse is the organ of feeling as well as of smell, and then by degrees accustom him to the appearance and contact of larger of jects, including such as the horse had manifested a special aversion to. In this manner in short time the horse's fears would be dispelled so that he would permit a drice, rattling deer skin to be thrown on his back or tied to his tail without exhibiting alarm. The most difficult class of horses to deal with at first are those which fear nothing. When such horses are le loose they will fly at a man, and, if they are able. bite, kick, strike, or trample on him. But Powell says if you take such a horse in hand, and he makes a rush at you, if you stand perfectly still hold out your left hand and look at the horse, he will come to a halt before he reaches you. He will never come nearer than five or six feet o you in a stable; if in a yard seldom nearer than ten or twelve feet. But in dealing with such a horse one must be alone; the presence of another man would divert the horse's attention from your movements, and render the situa tion dangerous. But Powell says that by keep ing your position unchanged, and your left hanextended for at least a whole hour, unless the animal should sooner advance, and never finching at all, or showing any signs of fear on your own part, the horse will allow you to handle him; after which, by progressing very slowly and with much more care than with less vicious horses, the work of gentling can be completed as in other cases. For such a job unusual nerve, as well as great patience and physical endurance, is required. Sometimes the most vicious horses are more quickly trained than thoid ones, and those which have never been headled at all are more easily managed than those which have been injudiciously treated in the common way.

Rerey's system is well known to rearly all horsenen. He, like Powell, uses the extended hand as an olive branch, but in the other hand he earries a branch of birch or a suitable equivalent, and while on the one hand he offers caresses and affectionate treatment on the other head forces a panality for a failure to respond to his pear-cable intentions. He strives to make the horse understand that its for his self-interest to trone and he petted has a good and well hely with a switch part is able to a plant of the pear is not disposed to view the uniter in this inch, few sharp blows with a switch part has not a possible part. animal should sooner advance, and never flinch

with a switch are used to quicken his intelligence. For a borse that was very vicious. Rarey always used the book by which the tore leg was so bent up that the animal was left standing on three legs, when he was completely in the power of his tutor. This use of the book was completely in the power in the proof of the great feature of flarey's system, but it was only a device to save time, and was not original with him, as circus people have used it in training horses from time inmemorial. Rarey's success from the fact that he understood the nature of horses, and had the tact to make himself understood by them; and this is the secret of all successful herse tamers. And it is easier to tame a horse by kind and friendly treatment than by the use of brutal violence.

The volume under notice has much information of a useful and interesting character for those who own and handle horses. But we would not advise any of our readers to undertake to tame a very wild and violence for those who own and handle horses, they have had great experience in handling horses, and are posses, ed of unquestionable nerve. If they should time probability is that the horse would tame them a good deal quicker than either of these celebrities succeeded in taming a horse.

GRANT'S REVENUE REFORM.

How it Works in Ningara County-An Honest Official nearly Loses his Head for Re-fasing to Rob the Government-A Dishonest Official Promoted.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 12 .- So much has con said lately about revenue reform, that any elucidation of its practical workings may be of interest to its numerous advocates.

Early last spring two candidates presented hemselves at Washington, one for appointment nd the other for reappointment as Postmaster at Niagara Falls. The latter having given gen eral satisfaction, and being a member of the 'ring" that so harmoniously work together for the spoils of Niagara county received a reappoitment, while the unsuccessful candidate repoitment, while the unsuccessful candidate retired with the subsequent appointment of Revenue Assessor for the Twenty-ninth District, with headquarters at this place. Immediately after accepting office he, in accordance with instructions, began a retrenchment of expenses wherever practicable. Some of his sub-officers reported a full month's labor as assessors, when he knew them to be otherwise engaged part of the time. He ordered them to report the exact number of days and fractions of a day in which they were officially occupied. All complied with the order except one, and he had fed at the Government crib so long that retrenchment was a dish that would not "go down" without a struggle.

also that would not "go down" without a struggle.

Now it happened that this individual was Chairman of the County Committee and a ring champion. He wrote to the Assessor inquiring "if this was new instructions, or a freak of his particular office." The reply referred him to printed instructions on the blank reports, which he filled out and swore to every month. The next month the officer again reported for a full month's pay, when it was positively known that then days out of that time he was engaged in other duties. This coming to the knowledge of the Assessor he could not conscientiously swear to the correctness of the report, as the law required, and was therefore compelled to discharge his dishonest employee and put another person his dishonest employee and put another person est employee and put another person

direct and was there for composed to discharge this dishonest employee and put another person in his place.

Then the workings of the revenue reform became apparent, and the faithful Assessor saw pianity that strict integrity was not a requisite for a first-class Government official. A thrust had been made in the nest, and immediately the whole army of wasps were after the intruder. The Custom House officials, who are very plenty hereabouts, began operations for the removal of the honest official who refused to either rob the Government or make outh to a lie. Messengers were dispatched to Washington carrying petitions for his removal, and the reinstatement of Mr. Holt. They would undoubtedly have succeeded had not the Revenue Commissioner been afraid of the blow it would have given the Administration at a time when retrenchment and reform were so urgently proposed. As it was, the discharged official was appointed a special assistant, and now draws \$5 per dlem for services that require perhaps one hours time in every twenty-four. Such is civil service reform in this county, the knowledge of which ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every man who calls himself a Republican.

CAPOUL ON THE YANKEES.

of American Cooking-Likewise of American Swells.

From the Paris Figure, Feb. 6. Rabagas, pardon us, Grevier having had

What a Tenor of the Opera Comique Thinks

the impudence to read to one of his comrades a etter from Capoul, we have had the indiscretion to copy over his shoulder the followin lines. They are the veritable traveiling impressions of the ex-tenor of the Opera Comique. Cincinnati, Jan 1, 1872.—What a country, my dear Grevier, this America is! Rivers so wide that it is impossible to see from shore to shore to shore to suspension bridges with either end tost in the clouds, railroads where you find good meals, good sleeping apartments, and sometimes all the good steeping apartments, and sometimes all the rest! Immense theatres, in which your Variét és Theatre might be hid on the left wing of the stage, and hotels everywhere immense, uniting the telegraph, post office, book store, confec-tionery shop, and tobacco shop—all warmed up by innumerable steam pipes, and representing American comfort. The cookery is detestable;

tetting away from it.

For activity, the arrangement of their steam engines, and their commerce in general, the

may wish to furnish them; and that a committee of at least three competent persons shall select the one to be adopted.

NEW YORK, February, 1872.

ISAAC W. ENGLAND, Treasurer,

Contributions of any amount will be received. FROM A ST. LOUIS CONTRIBUTOR. Isaac W. England, Esq., Treusurer Greeley Smith

Finid.
DEAR SIE: Enclosed please find my check for \$25 to ward the bronze statue of "our Later Franklin." Goebless his honest old heart, he deserves to be commemor ated in pure gold!

A. Warken Kelsey. FROM A PENNSLYVANIA ADMIRER.

Yes, while the great apostie's heart is beating warm with And his mighty pen is wielded in the thickest of the strife, nation mould his image, that we may no longer Say
That we never know our great ones before they've passed away.

From virtue's loftiest pinnacle the tempter bids him The costly gifts he might receive, if he were not so But from them all he turns away-from honor, place, To gain them all he can't afford to "cease to be him-We all have seen usurping and triumphant Wrong cast

down. And Right, though oft defeated, wear at last the victor's Yet no little courage need they who popular Truth mainhey have naught to sacrifice and everything to

s the blessed one who hath not seen, and who bath COLUMBIA, Pa. MARY S. EVANS. Prospect of the New Hampshire Election.

light! He is truth's most fearless champion, ere her victory's

Gov. Weston, the present Democratic incumbent, will be reflected by about two thous cumbent, will be reflected by about two thou and majority, unless a tremendous uphea from Washington shall interfere to prevent it.

icle on the United States Treasury, illustrated by po-raits of the distinguished men who have successive variety of stories, poems, news, and jokes. The publishers seem to spare neither pains nor money in keeping the magazine up to its well-earned high place to peri

that the languet to Gen. Slewles has highly was paid for by custom Rouse officials. The banguet was given by the Third Army Corps Union, the first Association of the kind organized curing the late war, and which is essentially a social organization. The compliment to

trict Attorney Tweed has resigned, been removed, or simply holds the office as a sinceure. The SUN of Nov. El announced his resignation. Journals envious of The oun's enterprise as usual denied it, but the information proved correct. Mr. Orlando L. Stewart succeeded Mr.

THE CITY PLANKING DOWN.

Large Number of Claims Allowed-Ex-Chamberlain Bradley's Explanation Mr.

Green's Auxious Visitors.

In the room of the County Auditor yesterday a multitude of anxious faces were looking with concentrated gaze on three men sitting at a table. Some of the faces had a pinched, bun gry appearance which spoke of months of misery, while others seemed flushed with expectation. Comptroller Green and Messrs, Steb-bins and Van Nort were promptly in their place at the hour of three. After the reading of the minutes, they went to business. The following claims were allowed: Pay-roll of the officer and employees of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, \$16,423.48; officers and appointees in the office of the Public Administrator, for September, October, November, and December, 1871, \$4,833.28; Commissioners, off.cers, and appointees of the Health Department. \$22,073.03; Board of Aldermen, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, \$15,000.45; officers and appointees of the Department of Finance in Bureau of City Revenue, \$5,911.96; officers and appointees in the Comptroller's office of the Finance Department, \$14,784.65; officers and appointees of th Department of Public Works, about \$14,000; claim of James H. Whitney, \$27,238

FOR 3,600 BARREIS OF FLOUR
supplied to Department of Charities and Correction; salaries of Assistant Aldermen for quarter ending in December, \$21,000.63; pay-roll of officers and appointees in the Bureau of Markets, \$7,042.22; Bureau of Arrears, \$11,631.09; tenocraphers and clarks of Supreme Court Markets, \$7.042.22; Bureau of Arrears, \$11.631.09; stenographers and clerks of Supreme Court and Mayor Hall (quarter's salary), \$13,585.32; pay-roll of the employees of the Bureau of Street Improvements; pay-roll of the Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, \$4.000; Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, \$5.049.52; pay-roll of the enzineers and axemen of the Department of Public Works; pay-roll of the Water Poice and of the Inspectors of Meters.

The pay-roll of the janitors in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, accompanied by the affidavits of the men, and

APPROVED BY WM. M. TWEED, was reported to the Board without recommends

was reported to the Board without recommendation.

Mr. Green said the simple question for the Board was to ascertain whether the acrices had been performed.

Mr. Stebbins said that the affidavit of the foreman in this and kindred cases, and the affidavits of the men that they had discharged their dities, constituted a legal claim against the city, one which could not be resisted. Understanding that every endeavor had been made to ascertain the truth, he moved that the claims be audited and allowed. The motion was carried, amid applause by the audience.

The claims of Joseph Hilton and R. D. Nesmith, police surgeons, three months' salary, \$561.50 each, were allowed.

The reports of the examiners did not cover every name on any of the pay rolls. All claims not properly vouched for, and which did not clearly appear to be legal, were rejected.

JUSTICE COULTER'S SALARY.

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A protest was received from Henry Murray against the payment of salary as Police Justice to James E. Coulter, on the ground that said Coulter was not elected, and holds his position through false returns, and that at the election Henry Murray was elected, which was the opinion of the majority of the jury at the recent trial. Laid on the table.

Ex-Chambernain John J. Bradley was permitted to make an explanation. He said:

When a calm of Mrs. Catharine Bradley for rent of property leased to the city was presented here, an objection was made that the property belonged to me. I do not appear before the Board to argue this claim for \$1.200, but to set the matter right in regard to my character and reputation. I knew nothing of the property's having been leased to the city until I was so informed by Mrs. Bradley. The property does not belong to me without any interfer her. Connolly took the property without any interfer her. Connolly took the property without any interfer her. Connolly took the company of the members of the press, who give me appear. I have been a public officer of the city of New York, and have suffered a great deal of misrepresentation, and I came here. TO VINDICATE MY CHARACTER.

ndley is the owner of the property, and, if you will come forward and make a statement to that Mr. Van Nort-Were you aware that this lease was Up to the time that Mrs. Bradley had arranged to

setting away from it.

For activity, the arrangement of their steam engines, and their commerce in general, the Americans are perhaps our superiors. The silendid situation of their eitness of their commerce navigable rivers, the richness of their commerce nevivilization, oil, all all what a people! You may take the infinitely small aristocratic portion of the American people as absolutely English, for they have all the English manners and even civilization, oil, all all what a people! You may take the infinitely small aristocratic portion of the American people as absolutely English, for they have all the English manners and even the politists, the Barnamas, the business mens—the whole commercial portion in line, you will find among them the odders and most Angerican types possible. In the streets and in the house you find tall fellows incessantly chewing the quid texcuse mel of friendship. They wentlong good to be commercially portion in line, you will find among them the odders and look like Indian Bramins as soon as they get old. The peculiar characteristic is no neckle, and a big diamond in the shirt front.

Miss Misson is crealing a veritable furore in American evertheless my own little star does not paic too much along side of the shiring light. I shall return covered all over with dolars, and I might add with laureis if I was a blowland; but I am only atenor, and the dollars satisfy me.

THE GREELEY STATUE FUND.

Progress of the Subscription—Over \$15,000 Raised Already.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums of money set opposite their respective names or the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, to be creeded in Printing House Square, on the vacant space in root of the new Staats Zeitung office, pposite the statue of Benjamin Franklin the other end of the square. It is understood hat designs for the proposed statue of Horace freely are to be invited from all sculptors who any wish to furnish them; and that a committee of a least three grounds when the proposed statue of Horace freely a have delighted timid young ladies who want to wear earrings but dare not have their ears pierced by the ordinary means, William gave a leap seventeen feet into the air, and came down on the whitewood savage like a thousand of brick; quicker than the lightnings liash he stabbed the unsuspecting Indian to the heart, and before the latter could use the tomahawk that is immovably fixed in his hand, he was cut into mincemeat, and his enemy waved aloft the wooden top-knot that had decorated his finely-carved head. The bystanders stood aghas, at the fearful tragedy, and the train moving off at that moment, Buffalo Bill stepped on board as calm as ever, saying, as he removed the slivers from his knife. "Wangh! another red devil wiped out. Signath, my old comrade, you are almost avenged!"

Fresh Developments in the Wharton Case. Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.
The Wharton social quarrel extends to

The testimony upon the Van Ness case is said

The testimony upon the Van Ness case is said to be more starting and definite than in the Ketchum tragedy. Van Ness says that he had never been asked, in all his acquaintance with Mrs. Wharton, to drink anything until the particular time when she asked him to have some claret. He drank but little of this, and cried out that it was bad, and then started to go home, only a short distance away; he was selzed with blindness, and experienced a sensation as if the back of his neck had been pinched in a vice and then lifted up. Groping along like a dranken man, he was able to reach his doorstep and pull the bell. As the door opened he left forward in his hall, and knew no more for several days. The first thought on recovery was to send word to Mrs. Wharton not to give any of that claret to anybody, because it must have been that which made him sick.

When Van Ness got out again his relatives had the idea that he had been sun struck; but made hid each that he had been sun struck; but mendal sind water to market to the second of the same politicity after remarkets of Mrs. Wharton's second of the life of the same politicity after remarkets of Mrs. Wharton's second of the life of the li

airs.
this sickness, it is alleged that Mrs.

Sin: By your e fillon of Monday I saw that the

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA

UTTER FAILURE OF ALL THE SPAN-ISH COMBINATIONS.

The Insurrection still Extending The Spanish Forces Whipped Everywhere The Victims of Last Month.

HAVANA, Feb. 3 .- I have little news from the war since my last. A friend lately from Las Villas assures me that in that entire section the nsurrection is more formidable than ever. The panlards from Santa Clara eastward have abanloned the attempt to hold any portion of the interior. Their operations are confined to moving, n bodies of not less than 700 men, from one fortified place on the coast to another. Their strongly-entrenched camps in the interior have all been abandoned. The celebrated torres opticas (towers of observation) in Camaguey have been deserted; the farcical trocha militar. a cordon of entrenched camps extending from Moron on the north to Sabana-la-Mar on the south coast, and forming the western limit of south coast, and forming the western limit of
the Central Department, exists only in name,
This was intended, like Canute's line drawn on
the sea-shore, to limit the utmost westerly extent of the insurrection. Organized bodies of
patriots are roaming on this side of it, and Spain
has not a man to oppose them. How could it
be otherwise? Every available regiment has
been sent to the Eastern Department. Valmaseda has planned—on paper of course—grand
combinations of troops, which, by simultaneous
movements, were to bag the corps d'arnée of
Vicente Garcia, of Modesto Diaz, of Figueredo,
and of Maximo Gomez. All the combinations
have failed. The Cubans have everywhere

have failed. The Cubans have everywhere

WHIPPED THE SPANISH COLUMNS
In detail, and the losses of the latter are fearful,
Official documents in the archives of this Captain-Generalcy prove that from October, 188, to
December 31, 1871, the Spanish losses exceeded
10,000 men, and that in the twelve months of 1871
they summed up over 23,000. How ions Spain
can stand such a draft upon her army I cannot
tell, but I do know that lately the mortality has
exceeded even this enormous ratio. Within the
last 15 days over 100 sick and wounded soldiers
have arrived in this city alone from the outports.
It must be borne in mind that no invalids are
brought here when they can possibly be quartered elsewhere. These arrivals of the victims of
the "occasional Cuban bullets" demoralize not
only the fresh recruits arriving from Spain, many
of whom firmly believed when they left their
country that the revolution was really suppressed, but tend materially to snake the faulof the loyal volunteers—the defenders, as they
style themselves, of Spain's integrity—in the ultimate possibility of exceminating the Cubans.
Count Valimsacd—the perfect type of Gen.
Boum—has been on another of his trips along
the South coast. He never lands anywhere unless convinced before hand that he runs no risk
of capture, and when assore at Sanuago, Clenfuegos, Trinidad, or Manzanillo, never dreams of
leaving the city except to reembark on his
steamer. Of course he knows everything about
the real nature of the war, and is quite competent to explain matters to the home Government. That

THE REVOLUTION IS STEADLLY EXTENDING WHIPPED THE SPANISH COLUMNS

westward I infer from the following fact. San Antonio de lns Banos is, as its name implies, a watering place. It is situated about 25 miles southwest of this city. Last week forty-two persons were arrested there as political offsenders, brought to this city, and are now in jail. These arrests are stated to have been made in consequence of a meeting held about two years ago in that neighborhood, at which Carlos Garcia, the rebei chief, was present. Under the pretext of this meeting sundry arrests have been made from time to time, at different dates, the arrested numbering in all over 100. Some of them have been set at liberty, after having bea copiously bled, and some twenty of them, independent of the forty-two arrested last night, remain in prison. Among THE REVOLUTION IS STEADILY EXTENDING

THE VICTIMS OF LAST WEEK is one Fernando Osma, a wealthy planter of that localily. His wife and family reside in Philadelphia, and he has only remained in the islard for the purpose of administering on the estate of his brother Gabriel, who died in this city about two years ago intestate, but leaving a fortune of over two million dollars. The Spaniards have been after this money, and the and no other is probably the reason of Mr. Came & arrest. rrest.

By this steamer the excursionists invited by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company to visit laba return to your city. Among them are ome newspaper men, specially brought one free the fasation of the crowd on the Tennessee

THAT ENGLISH MACHINET.

An American Mechanic Asks for a Little Information. The this Edition of The

Sin : Some time ago I noticed in Tun Son a dollars. With "Machibist" be kind enough to inform a why so many Englishmen make the same richedons to at, and at the same time into all to remain an 'Gorfous, Free America?" By so doing be said greatly solving time members of the O. U. A. M. NEW YOLK, Jan. 22.

Another Reply to the English Machinist.

Sin: In your issue of this date I see you have given space to a letter from an Englishman signing himself." Machinist." Please do as much for an Ameri-"Instead of blowing on the liberty of glorious, free

America, big pay, &c., let said editors compare facts, Nice hours' work for ten hours' pay is almost universal on the right little island since Jan 1, 1872." Now, I submit that the time has been so short (20 days) thee the 1st of January, that it is simply ridiculous to presume to credit " Machinist's" statement in regard to what is, or what is not universal in the "tight little island." And if his statement be true, then I confess that English employers have initiatio been credited with a start sight more common since than they really possess. "Machinist" says, "compare the facts." Fay with facts does he refer to? He, certainly, cannot claim to have presented any.

I respectfully soggest that "Machinist" take Boscher's Irishman with hon, and with all possible have here's to "the tight little island." It if guarantee there will a tears and over their departure. They came here with a coat invitation, and are at liberty to leave as soon as the may please.

New York, Jan. 22, 1882.

J. B. M. New York, Jan. 22, 1882.

The Baby and the Mule.

Sin: The following I think too good to be last: An officer attached to the staff of Gen-Custer, having his wife and child with him just before the celebrated fight with the Indians West about two years ago, gave them in charge of a friendly Indian to take beyond the line of started on his journey. On reaching a bog mira he proposed to the mother to take over the child first and return for her. When half way over first and return for her. When half way over the mule suddenly stopped and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian, and child disappeared. The mother, on reaching New York, met McBergh, and with tears streaming down but cheeks, related her sad story.

"Oh, McBergh!" she exclaimed, "words cannot convey what I suffered on the occasion as I stood upon the bank warching may poor child persh within my sight, and unable to render any assistance. An! Mr. Bergh, fancy if you can what were the feelings of a mother on that occasion as she saw her darling disappear from her sight.

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh, 'that's all very well; but, Madam, fancy the feelings of the mule,"

Priceos.

What is the City of New York Coming to? To the Educe of the The Sun.
Sin: This morning, being in want of a situation. I called at a place advertised in your paper. The advertisement read as follows: "A about low wanted at No. — Park row. Call to day, between 1 and 12."

On reaching this place I found the gentleman on reaching this place I found the gentishas at his office. Out of the vast assemblage of boys, he selected six, of whom I was one. I questioned him in regard to terms. He said that he wished to engage a young man of is to 10 years of are. I asked him what it was to do. He research the producing two show eards about two feet square, and suggested that I should carry them up and down Broadway, one in feet and the other behind. I asked him what would be my recompense for this. He quietly answered

cars of age. Thave to pay for a week toing to do this with \$1 a wook? They

A Murderer Hanged in Varian hot in a fit of jealor y a man name i